Giles A. Smith hotly engaged and un- upon their arrival at Decatur, went he said, "Yes." able to move.

These two batteries fired very effect- of the enemy in our hands. around the left of the Seventeenth the enemy. timber, clearing that point.

M'PHERSON'S SLAYERS CAPTURED.

The 64th Ill. pushed in between the main column of the enemy and their advance in the timber and captured their skirmish-line, the same that had killed Gen. McPherson a few minutes before, and were then in possession of his papers and effects, including his orders, which we obtained.

The fighting in Gen. Fuller's front was very severe, and the ground contested inch by inch, his artillery doing very effective service. Finally, the enemy fell back along Fuller's whole line, and I swung my right in order to bring it into line with the brigade that McPherson had ordered up to Gen. Giles A. Smith's aid, which had been forced to take position to the right and some-

in rear of Fuller's advance. Seventeenth Corps reformed its right angles with the original and joined this brigade. This t the enemy well to our front, and we kept them the rest of the day. during the attack on me; stood e ammunition-train on right of , watching the result of my counrge upon the enemy.

oon as the tide turned in my e followed a road through the leading from Fuller's right beadvance to the left of the Seven-Corps, still unaware of the adof the enemy into the gap be-Fuller's right and the Seven-

n. McPherson was wounded, and that year. a se about 3 p. m. before I was aware

the Decatur and Atlanta road. under Col. Mersey, accompanied by ill-timed. Capt. Jonas, of my staff.

plimentary message as to Col. Mersey's haps fatal ones to us. only opened with artillery.

Again Mersey's Brigade was called into action about midnight, when Gen. Logan ordered two regiments from it to occupy the hill that had been hotly contested in line of the Seventeenth executed the request, crawling in on march. His letter follows: their hands and knees, finding the enemy in the ditches on the outside and driving them out.

GALLANTRY OF MERSEY'S BRIGADE. had expired; they were exempt from within my personal knowledge, as of in- since clapsed and the lady is still sound and participating in this battle had they terest possibly to some of my comrades- healthy. Mrs. Quireng is very thankful for and were awaiting transportation North. history. They fought successfully on different | On the 5th of May, 1864, I reported sult of many tests and years of study. Over killed and wounded. Gen. Sprague, duty as Inspector-General on his staff. Tennessee with three regiments of his posed campaign against Gen. Johnston, So. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill. brigade and six guns of the Chicago ending with the capture of Atlanta. I

Two divisions of Wheeler's cavalry, the floor of the room, smoking a cigar. dismounted, charged upon Sprague from I said to him that when he got to At- with "Running for Governor.

passed up the road a short time before on the march were guarded by the 9th promptly into the action.

Fortunately, two batteries that were The Sixteenth Corps, at the time of lanta, he called Col. Beckwith, his Chief in line were in the center of Sweeny's Hood's attack, was in the rear of the Commissary, and myself into his room Division, on a knoll naturally strong and Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, in Judge Lyon's house in Atlanta, and, commanding, and giving a sweeping fire stretched out upon a common wagon- locking the door, laid his map on the across an open field, covering both the road. Three brigades disposed in single floor, and indicated his proposed march right and left of Sweeny's Division; line, numbering about forty-five hun- to Savannah. Col. Beckwith's first this knoll being the apex of the forma- dred men, and not in line with the question naturally was, "How about tion of Sweeny, the road bent to the other corps, had met the attack of the supplies?" The General replied that west at that point, and Sweeny followed rebel army, staggered it at the first there were 1,000,000 of people in the direction of the road, forming his ouset, and driven it back with great Georgia, and that where they could live line right where his men were resting. | slaughter, leaving the dead and wounded | his army would not starve.

ively upon the enemy's advance forces, Any failure on the part of the Sixpouring into them canister at short teenth Corps to check the enemy's ad- against Gen. Johnston, at Rocky Face, range. The fire was so destructive and vance when he was already in our rear | Gen. Sherman explained to me and . Mersey's charge so furious that the and certain of success, would have been others of his staff that the demonstraenemy very soon gave way on their disastrous to the whole Army of the tions on Johnston's front and right were front and fell back to the timber. Gen. Tennessee. The fortunate topography feints to cover and hide the real move-Fuller advanced rapidly across the field, of the ground, the intelligence of the ment of attack by Gen. McPherson driving the enemy before him, devel- commanders, and the alacrity and through Snake Creek Gap. In speaking . oped them in the gap between Gen. bravery of the troops, enabled us to take of the danger that Johnston might fall Smith and his right, and, drawing a advantage of the confusion created in on McPherson with his whole force, and rapid fire on his right flank from the the enemy's ranks in finding this corps crush him before help could be got to body of the enemy that had poured prepared for the attack, and to rout him, he said that the 23,000 muskets of

Corps, he promptly changed front with The disparity of forces can be seen "be run over by anybody in a hurry," a portion of his division and, under a from the fact that in the charge made and that the moment Johnston let go galling fire, moved on the enemy in the by the two brigades under Fuller and of Rocky Face, Thomas and Schofield gades and three divisions. These two sure. brigades brought back eight battle-flags from the enemy.

dead were buried in my front, and large numbers of the wounded were cared for in my hospitals. The Sixteenth Corps suffered terribly in the battle of Atlanta. 854 out of 5,400 men engaged, and right hand, clinched, said: nearly every field-officer of my com-

mand was killed or wounded. obedient servant,

G. M. Dodge. COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Nov. 30

AS TO GEN. THOMAS,

Hon. C. H. Grosvenor, writing to Gen. Sherman from Athens, O., July 12, 1875, said:

"I have from time to time read the ingenious and rather bitter reviews of en. McPherson arrived on the certain portions of your 'Memoirs' by

"So much as relates to your published comments and historical statements of the campaigns of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and more especially his last great campaign of 1864, I have read with great interest. Neither to Gen. Boynton nor anyone else do I yield the palm for devotion to the memory and history of Gen. Thomas. I served under him, often under his observation, from October, 1862, until the end of the war, and until Nov. 22, 1865. t half an hour after my first re- I commanded a brigade at Nashville. the enemy I received a report and served all through his campaigns of

"It may be in some degree gratifying to you that, jealous as I am of the About 4 p. m. Gen. Logan called in fame of Thomas, gratified as I am for person for aid to drive back the enemy his unsought indorsement of my own character as a soldier, and confident as mere he had made a sortie and gained I am that his record is without a blemtemporary advantage, breaking ish or 'spot, or wrinkle, or any such brough Gen. Morgan L. Smith's Divis- thing,' yet nothing that you have written an, of the Fifteenth Corps. I sent the of him and his campaigns do I criticise as Second Brigade of the Second Division, untrue, unjust, or even injudicious and

"The misgivings you had in your tent Mersey's Brigade immediately went away off from us pressed heavily upon into line and moved down the main us around our campfires at Nashville. road, participating in the charge with We who were in inferior positions of Gen. Wood's Division, of the Fifteenth command felt, or at least feared that Corps, retook the works and batteries the long days were likely to be fatal in that had been lost, Col. Mersey receiving the end; and often, between Nov. 30 a wound in his leg, having his horse and Dec. 15, as I rode along the familiar killed under him. Gen. Morgan L. lines of our army, and saw the solid Smith, who witnessed Col. Mersey's at- works of Hood going up, I felt the motack, sent by Capt. Jonas a very com- ments of delay were golden, and per-

charge and its success. When Gen. Logan | "That my impatience and misgiving called for Mersey's Brigade, he told me | was without reasonable cause now an that if the enemy again attacked me and | pears affirmatively; and yet it existed I needed help to call upon Gen. J. D. and was reasonable at the time. Our Cox, of the Twenty-third Corps. At 5 apprehensionsdid not take the shape of p. m. the enemy made a demonstration doubts of the zeal or competency of on my extreme left, and I requested Thomas, so much as a dread of some ob-Gen. Cox to send me a brigade, which stacles to our progress, of the existence be promptly did. The enemy, however, and magnitude of which we did not know and comprehend."

Under date of Feb. 22, 1876, Willard Warner, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and former United States Senator Corps, and relieve the troops of that from Alabama, wrote Mrs. Sherman, command. Mersey's troops promptly relative to various incidents of the great

My DEAR MADAM: I have read with and some of the criticisms made, and venture to give my testimony in regard The time of Col. Mersey's Brigade to some of the disputed points falling she did so, and it cured her. Months have thosen to avail themselves of this right, in-arms, if not to the general public and the great benefit she derived from thouse of

parts of the field, suffering heavy loss in to Gen. Sherman at Rangeold, Ga., for who was at Decatur holding that town, The General, with his map before him, Board of Trade Battery and one section remember that he had his coat and hat the enemy in overwhelming numbers. | done his explanations, he began walking

three different directions. Gen. Sprague | lanta he would be 450 miles from his real concentrated his command, and, after a base of supplies, with one railroad as his doubtful and determined contest, held only means of transportation, and every the enemy in check and gained a posi- mile of that liable to be broken by the tion north of the town, which he was enemy, and that it would absorb the able to keep. In their charge the whole of his army to hold Atlanta and enemy twice got possession of Sprague's protect the road, and asked him what soldier in this city who is a total wreck in artillery, but were immediately driven he proposed after the capture of At-

lanta. Gen. Sprague, by his good generalship Stopping short in his walk, and snap- His wife is compelled to feed him most of the and hard fighting, saved the trains of ping the ashes off his eigar in a quick, time, and the attendance of a nurse is often the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seven- nervous way, he replied in two words- required. This soldier gets \$24 per month teenth Corps at Decatur and en route "Salt water." I did not comprehend pension. His claim for an increase was re-

examination of the roap Lasked ldm if Gen. McPherson, for he found Gen. Ill. and the 43d Ohio, which regiments, he meant Savannah or Charleston, and I available to LI

he said, "Yes."
Again, soon after the capture of At-

Before and during the movements the Army of the Tennessee could not Mersey they took 351 prisoners, repre- would be in his rear, and thus place him senting 49 different regiments, eight bri- between two fires, when ruin would be

On the night of May 9, as we were at supper at the brick house by the spring After the fight, 422 of the enemy's near Tunnel Hill Station, a letter was brought to the General. Reading it, he instantly left the table, and bade me to follow him. When we had got a little way from the house, he stopped short, Their loss in killed and wounded was and, with a vehement gesture of his

"I have got Joe Johnston dead. This letter is from McPherson. At 1 I am, General, very respectfully, your o'clock to-day he was within one and a on it now. I want to go ever to see utterly demoralized him. 'Tom'"-meaning Gen. Thomas.

On his way he said that Johnston would be compelled to abandon the railroad and most of his artillery and trains, and retreat to the east through the

Gen. Sherman repeated to him the same expressions he used to me. Gen. Thomas was also greatly pleased, and my recollection is that he said he thought Johnston would fortify and defend the

Sherman and Thomas agreed that Johnston must now let go Rocky Face, and that Thomas and Schofield must push him hard in the morning to crush him and prevent his crushing MePherson. This understanding had, we returned to our Headquarters, Gen. Sherman being in high spirits.

Late that night word came from Mc-Pherson that he had failed to seize the railroad, and had fallen back to the mouth of the gap and fortified. I think that all the members of the staff will remember how disappointed and excited the General was on receipt of this news, and how cross he was the next day, and that we all thought he might relieve McPherson of his command, though the General gave no intimation of such intent-to me, at least. We simply inferred it from McPherson's failure to execute the work expected of him.

I was present when Gen. Sherman and McPherson first met after this, and well remember that Gen. Sherman's manner toward McPherson was one of sadness

"Well, Mac, you have missed the great opportunity of your life."

Gen. Adkins and Col. Hickenlooper, both of whom were in good position to know the truth, express, I think, the general judgment of the Army of the Tennessee-that if certain other division commanders had been in the lead, the railroad would have been seized and held, and Johnston rained.

That the failure to do this was by far the most grievous disappointment which Gen. Sherman met with during the Atlanta campaign, will, I think, be admitted by all who participated in it, and were familiar with its history.

[To be continued.]

A Letter From John J. Funk .-Reinland, Man. Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill. Dear Sir:-We have a strange case in our village which may be of some interest to you. Mrs. P. Quireng suffered for many years with what was termed "milk-leg." She used almost everything which was recomgreat interest Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, mended to her, but without results. Her leg would almost heal up at times, only to break open again in a short while. Somebody DR. PE ER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is the re-

one century of constant use has demonstrated its merits as a blood and constitutional remedy. It is not to be obtained in drug stores, but of local Vitalizer Agents. Address povering the trains of the Army of the explained the general course of his pro- all inquiries to Dr. Peter Fahrney, 112-114

Sketches, Old and New, by Mark Twain. This book of 316 pages contains all the of the 8th Mich. Art., was attacked by off, and his slippers on. When he had famous short stories written by the author up to this time. It is bound in cloth and profusely illustrated. It starts with the celebrated story of the "Jumping Frog," ends

We will send a copy to any address, postpaid, as a premium, for a club of three

Good Words from a Johnny, John R. Cleburn, 2d Cherokee Cav., C.S. A., Springfield, Mo., writes: "We have a Union both mind and body. He has not been able to walk for eight years, and during that time has not been able to dress without assistance. jected Nov. 11. He was refused a rerating from Roswell to the army. The trains his meaning, but after a little further of \$72 per month in 1895. Now this man is suffering for food. He has not clothes to keep warm, and no money. It looks hard to If he make the charge without knowledge see a man suffer who gave his health that his be is a slanderer, and should be treated as country might live."

What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

The Editor would be glad to receive from the veterans (Volunteers and Regulars) articles of from 500 to 1,000 words, written exclusively for The National Tensure, and for publicaon in the Fighting frem Over department. The subject should be of interest to veterans in general, and treated with special regard for storical accuracy of statement. Narratives rigade, or division on some field whereon it i tinguished itself, in some campaign in which it took a prominent part, in some siege wherein it acted offensively or defensively; reminis-cences of prison life, the march, the battle or the camp-all such are solicited. The naval veterans are invited to give narratives of their service in various enterprises. The Editor pecially desires for publication outside of the ghting Them Over columns dramatic sketches of personal adventure, or of humorous inci-dent, connected with wartime service. Articles will receive prompt consideration, and if avail-able he inserted. Stamps should be inclosed if

A CHARGE BY COMRADE BLANCHARD.

Position as to Cedar Creek.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On account of my article in the issue of Nov. 11, descriptive of the battle of Cedar Creek from the standpoint of the Nineteenth Corps, I have brought myself within range of the fire of Battery M. 5th Regulars. Just why "The Cannoneer" so vigorously opened upon me I scarcely comprehend. He confesses the truth of my article by the absence of even an attempt to refute a single statement therein. No one has denied the presence of Getty's Division or of the Sixth Corps. No Nineteenth Corps man has to my knowledge ever spoken disparagingly of the part taken by them in the battle. What we object to is the assumption on the part of "The Cannoneer" and many of his division and corps that they are entitled to the entire credit for the States, and were engaged in 42 battles and victorious termination of that eventful battle. skirmishes during the war. It seems absolutely funny to "The Cannoneer" that anyone outside the Sixth Corps should claim any share of the credit. He, in fact, nearly draws the line on Getty's Division. My statement that "the Sixth Corps fought nobly and did as well as the Nineteenth would have done under the same conhalf mile of the railroad. He must be ditions, but not a whit better," seems to have

In my letter I described definitely the different conditions under which the two corps met the enemy. My article was written for the sole purpose of correcting errors and establishing actual historical facts. I feel highly complimented that so distinguished a paign. fighter and author as Comratte Buell should | During the day we were marching and haltmountains (Pigeon Mountains, I think even deign to criticize me. He has stood in they were called); that we would follow the thickest of the fight. He has felt the the railroad and beat Johnston to peculiar sensation resulting from contact with cold steel; ves, and he has written a book. Someone has said: "Q, that mine adversary Arriving at Gen. Thomas's Head- had written a book." Let his speak. He quarters, we found him at supper, and says, on page 285: "Under the same circumstances any other troops would have done just as the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps

That's right, Comrade Buell, Getty's Diision would have fought just as well as Grover's, if, etc. In other words, if the Sixth Corps had been placed in such a position as that occupied by the Nineteenth, meeting the combined forces of the enemy in front, flank and rear in the darkness of the morning, it would probably have fought as well as the Nineteenth Corps, but not a whit better. So says "The Cannoneer." So say we all.

"The Cannoneer" states on the same page that it was an hour and a half after the first attack before the Sixth Corps was brought into action, and that they "had not lacked warning." Yet, with the advantages of time and position, he admits a little farther on that even the Sixth Corps was in some confusion, and in another place that Wheaton's Division was in the rear reforming, having been shattered in the first assault.

He also admits in his book, on page 306 that the Nineteenth lost 61 more than the Sixth Corps and entire cavalry forces combined, and that, in the three battles of the campaign, Opequon, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, the Nineteenth lost 458 more than the Sixth, and nearly as many as the Sixth and the cavalry combined. One would think that this record, written in blood, would silence the criticisms of comrades whose vision has been limited to events immediately

On page 304 "The Cannoneer" admits that the camp of his battery, and even those of Getty's Division, were plundered by the victorious enemy in the morning. Not very different from the camps of the Nineteenth rather than anger, and that his first Corps, was it, Comrade Buell, after all? I will readily forgive "The Cannoneer" for his attempted flank movement on me, because he has forgotten what he wrote in his book when he had a better recollection of the facts as they occurred. The facts are that in the morning all the troops were driven back several miles, and in all cases, not excepting the Sixth Corps, where they were flanked their lines were more or less broken.

If the Sixth Corps maintained steadier lines in the forenoon than the Nineteenth it was because of the different conditions under which they met the enemy. If they had not done this under the conditions named, not even "The Cannoneer" could have defended them. After Sheridan's arrival I do not think that even "The Cannoneer" will deny that the Nineteenth Corps fought equally as

But, upon examining "The Cannoneer's book, I find that he always did think the corps to which he was attached was the best in the army. In his earlier career he was attached to the First Corps, and it was then his ideal band of heroes, and after he left the Shenandoah Vailey and was attached to the Fifth he immortalized that corps because with it he jumped his old mare over the "last ditch" of the Confederacy at Five Forks. Another little peculiarity that I for loading purposes, and I could hardly talk notice is, he never forgets that his battery oc- for several days afterwards. When our men cupied the pivotal point in the battle. I am were leaving the slaughter-pen in the dark- monumental blunder of the whole war. - coated tongue, and if the interior of the reminded of that story in which it is set forth that just before an important battle Napoleon galloped furiously down the line of his men us to take them along to the rear, but we until he came to the -th regiment, when he | could not, for we were nearly helpless ourcalled out: "Is Corp'l McGinnis in the selves. The rebels soon charged over the ranks?" "I am here, sire," replied Mc-Ginnis. "Then let the battle begin," said into their cruel hands. Napoleon. Capt. McKnight knew when he gazed upon "The Camoneer's" characteristic sign "4-B," and yanked him from the wharf, that his battery was safe. The Nine-teenth Corps made its great mistake that it did not discover "The Cannoneer" first, or that it did not make application for a detail of another one of Stewart's 4-B's, if there were enough of them to go around. I can imagine now why Gen. Wright was so tardy in the formation of his lines in the morning. It took time to galloperver to Getty's Division and to ascertain whether or not "The Cannoneer" was there. Upon ascertaining this important fact the General said: "Now let the battle begin.'th

I do not know how delligerent "The Cannoneer" may be, but I have taken the preyearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIB- | caution to tell my wife that, in case any man comes around with a smooth-bore cannon and "4-B" on his cap, to tell him I am not at home; for I'm a man of peace.-T. E. BLANCHARD, Pierre, S. D.

> What His Duty Is. H. M. Ives, Parksville, N. Y.: "As usual, the passage of the pension appropriation bill by the House was made the basis for a lot of wild assertions about men drawing pensions who are not entitled to them. There is only one answer to such talk: If anyone knows a single man who draws a pension without being entitled to it, the one who has that knowledge is not a good citizen if he fails to report the fraud to the proper authorities.

The Charge at Pickett's Mills, and the

Slaughter Which Ensued. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I hold two honorable discharges from the military service of the United States, having served 1,595 days in Co. H, 49th Ohio. I am proud to say that I was in "Bill Gibson's old regiment." W. H. Gibson was one of those kind-hearted officers that the boys loved. Many times during the war, when the soldiers were weary and exhausted with hard marches, hunger, and thirst, and we felt like giving up in de-



THE ENEMY AROSE AND OPENED A TERRIFIC FIRE."

spair, his eloquent voice would be heard giving cheer, restoring confidence, and infusing turned over the command to Gen. Sigel.

new life into them. Our regiment did over ten thousand miles of weary marching through the Southern I will endeavor to give a description of the

charge at Pickett's Mills, Georgia. The troops mostly engaged were of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps. The brigade was commanded by Gen. Tom

According to my memorandum, this charge occurred in the afternoon of the 27th day of May, 1864. It was on the day that Sherman moved his army from the enemy's front at Dallas towards Marietta, on the railroad. The charge was not a general engagement of

noon our division was halted for some time, and many of the boys took a nap. When they awoke to march, some said that they had present ments of a calamity before us. But our column had orders to march, and soldiers under marching orders cannot stop for pre-In our front was a high ridge covered with

timber. We ascended this, then marched down the other side into a deep gully, some 80 rods from the top. As we were descending a rebel battery just to our right poured grape and canister, shot and shell into the right flank of our brigade, dealing out de-At the top of the other ridge we had to as-

cend were two lines of rebel breastworks, hastily thrown up, one just on the summit so the second line was the most exposed, and they could not reinforce the first line after the heavy firing from our musketry began. As we advanced I heard our boys say they

saw white flags waving; that our men had the works. "Let us go on," they said, and we did, over rocks and other obstructions that required all our courage and strength to over-

When the battle-line got within a few feet of the rebel breastworks the enemy grose and opened a terrific fire of musketry into our ranks. Our men replied with great fury, and for an hour at least death and destruction reigned supreme. Those of us who lived through that struggle cannot forget what sur-

The regiments of our brigade, like most all others, had been greatly reduced in numbers, yet our loss in the division was 1,600 men. Our regiment went into the charge with 414, and it came out with 207 men. Fifty per cent, of our men were thus numbered among

the killed, wounded and missing. After the charge we held our line near the enemy's works that we failed to take, and kept up a continuous firing, so that the rebels had to keep closely behind their works. It was during the first half hour of fighting that so many of the boys lost their lives.

When darkness came over that bloody scene firing ceased, and our soldiers lay in line-ofbattle, with one load left in our guns, and with fixed bayonets, waiting for orders. Finally a faint whistle was sounded all along the line for us to fall back. We were in too dangerous a place to have retreat sounded from the bugle. We fell back into the hollow, and marched up the slope northward, where the Fourteenth Corps had built heavy works. Gen. Wood's Brigade, or what was left of it,

It was afterwards ascertained that 19 of my company were dead. Those soldiers who survived that conflict fired about one hundred cartridges each. Our gun-barrels were hot all the time, so that we were compelled to hold the stock while loading and firing at the enemy. We had 60 rounds of ammunition each to start with, and many of the officers emptied the cartridge-boxes of the wounded and dead to distribute among the fighters. Lieut. Stewart, afterwards Captain, gave me four boxes full of cartridges, and I fired all but one charge. My tongue became thickly swollen from biting off the ends of cartridges ness, those of our comrades who were severely wounded raised dismal cries, and appealed to

A few days afterwards the enemy were forced to leave our front. Then we went in search of the missing ones, but those brave fellows who fell on that fatal evening have never been heard from again. They had been buried in large ditches, like tens of thousands of other soldiers, and a few inches of earth is all that hid those dead heroes from view .-W. S. FRANKLIN, Co. H, 49th Ohio, Platte-

"Your Standard-Bearer." Michael Connally, Okarche, Okla., writes: "Comrades, rally around your old standard-bearer, The National Tribune. Don't borrow your neighbor's paper, but sub-scribe for yourself. The National Tribune is fighting our battles, and we must aid it.

The result of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for all Diseases caused or Promoted by impure Blood, is naturally, Logically, and necessarily A cure, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla entirely Eradicates from the Blood all impurities.

How To Tell If We Have Kidney or Bladder Trouble.

How to Get Relief and Cure Quickly.

There comes a time to both men and | bladder remedy, fulfills every wish in quickly women when sickness and poor health bring relieving such troubles. It corrects imbility anxiety and trouble hard to bear; disappoint- to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, ment seques to follow every effort in our be- and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of half; wa get discouraged and skeptical. In being compelled to get up many times during most cases serious mistakes are made in the night. doctoring and in not knowing what the disease is or what makes us sick. Kind nature warns us by certain symptoms, which are un- highest for its wonderful cures of the most mistakable evidences of danger, such as too distressing cases. All up-to-date physicians, frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, Hospitals and Homes indorse it because of scalding irritation, pain or dull ache in the its remarkable success in the treatment of back-these tell us in silence that our kid- kidney and bladder troubles or disorders due neys need doctoring. If neglected now the to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladdisease advances until the face looks pale and | der, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's disease. sallow, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, which is the worst form of kidney trouble. It the feet swell, and sometimes the heart acts; is just the remedy we need, and may be ob-

By these conditions, which are plain to be seen, nature telis us again that our kidney trouble is growing worse and that we are on dangerous ground. Should further evidence a book of information both sent absolutely be needed to find out the cause of sickness, free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent then fill a vial with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours. If there is a sedi- Mention THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and send ment or settling it is further proof that the your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamkidneys and bladder need doctoring. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and | Copyright 1893 by Dr. Kilmer & Co.

There is satisfaction in knowing that Dr. ous or convincing than this liberal offer.

COULD NOT HAVE BEEN TRUE.

Missouri Comrade Discounts a Recent Assertion About Gen. Curtis.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a recent issue a comrade, who said he was at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March, 1862, claims that on the last day of the battle Gen. Curtis venture to say such thing never occurred. Some men who know about this are still alive and can be asked. I will venture to say none of them will agree with the comrade. I heard as a camp rumor at the time something of the sort. I did not believe it then, and I am now quite sure it was not true.

The comrade says that on the night of the second day the rebel army was on three sides of the Union army, and the other side was blocked by mountains which were impassable. Pea Ridge runs down from the north and

ends right there. Along its east side is a hollow till you come to the battleground, then the ridge ends, and the road that has been in the hollow climbs, perhaps, fifty to seventy-five feet on to a level plateau. The ridge is still higher, but not one hundred feet higher, and ends about where the road begins to climb to Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps. the plateau. The point of the ridge is not The brigade was composed of the 85th Iil. over one hundred feet above the plateau. 86th Ill., 125th Ill., 52d Ohio, and 22d Ind The morning of the third day the rebel army occupied the south end of that ridge with its left center. That is the nearest a mountain that can be found anywhere in that vicinity. The fact is that battle began by an attack

on Sigel camped at Elm Springs, some four miles south of Bentonville. He retreated through Bentonville, turned east there, and oined Curtis, who concentrated his army at Elk Horn Tavern, on the plateau mentioned, and just south of the end of Pea Ridge, of which I have made mention. lowing him, placed themselves across the ridge, as I have mentioned, and north of the Union army. The morning of the third day | Jan. 6, in which he claims that the 30th Ohio the rebel army faced nearly south, and the led the Fifteenth Corps in the charge at Union army north. When they were whipped, their center was broken, and they passed around the two flanks of the Union army, and I am certain there were no troops in front retreating southeast and southwest.

This is as I have always understood it, and I am sure it must at least be substantially killed on the breastworks. Co. H lost six true. Keytsville is almost right north, and about fifteen miles. No considerable portion of the enemy retreated to Keytsville.-E. J.

IN FRONT OF THE STONE WALL.

Marye's Hights.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was interested in reading Comrade John T. Wiley's (130th Pa.) reminiscences of the charge on Marye's Hights, Dec. 13, 1862. It brought back to my mind as though it were yesterday the wild rush of the First Division (Hancock's) on the impregnable position of Lee

behind Fredericksburg. The experience of the Third Brigade, in which the comrade served, was similar to that of all the others in the division-a division which lost more men in the rebellion, according to their numbers, than any other in the Union army. (See Fox's

Losses in the Civil War.) Comrade Wiley says: "Ours was the advance regiment on that part of the line. I away as a premium for a small club of yearly do not know about the First and Second Brigades, but I am inclined to think the whole division charged at the same time."

Irish). We led the assault on the extreme right of the Union army, in brigade front, and were followed over the same ground by

So hot was it in front of the famous stone wall, that the men were ordered to lie down and fire, then turn over and load their muskets (smooth-bores) on their backs. We hung on "like grim death," giving the war veteran. There are others, you see, Johnnies as good as they sent, until Cald- gentle kicker. well's men came up and advanced beyond our line, or rather in their desperate effort to do so, but were thrown back in confusion. and went to the rear, leaving half their number of brave boys writhing in agony or dead under the stone wall. Those not killed outright lay there exposed to the murderous fire all day from the rebel infantry and

When night threw its mantle over the bloody plain, few, if any, of the wounded of the First and Second Brigades lived to and difficult breathing; headache, fickle appetell their story. We left 50 per cent. of our | tite, nervousness, and a general played out comrades behind-our tribute to the incom- languid feeling. petency of the commanding General, and the | There is often a foul taste in the mouth, 63d N. Y., Sandy Hill, N. Y.

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line. The Battle of Helens.

W. H. W. Wax, Co. E, 29th Iowa, Imogene, Iowa, writes: "I read comrade Beisher's account of the battle of Helena, in a recent issue. To hear him and the 43d Wis. comrade, one tablet, c mposed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, would think the 35th Mo. and 43d Wis. were a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. the only troops engaged, and that the others were behind the levee, under protection of the gunboat. Comrade Beisher says there were two boats, but I am certain there was only

"The hardest fight was in front of Fort Curtis. The 33d Iewa, 36th Iowa, and 33d Mo, were stationed at that point and must have taken an important part. My regiment was on the right of the line. We were on the bluffs, while the 5th Kan. Cav. was still farther to the right, its line extending on the charge therefrom, passing backward into the river bottom. We had all we could do to throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing hold our own. It is no use for any comrade to say his regiment saved the town and supplies, and prevented the rebels from taking

"There is glory enough for all who fought in the battle of Helena. We had only 3,500 men, with the gunboat Tyler to help us. Gen. Grant says that the rebels had between 8,000 and 9,000. I talked with some of the wounded after the fight, and they said they were afraid of the gunboat. They had faced the Tyler at

Cedar Creck Again, Forest Grove, N. J., writes: "I would like to stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., ask comrades of the Sixth Corps whether Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found Cedar Creek was the only battle fought by at all drug stores.

Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. I have been paying close attention to the letters regarding this battle, and it is surprising to me how any soldier could see so much of what others were doing. I was on picket along Cedar Creek the night of Oct. 18, 1864. and commanded two cavalry pickets on the left of and adjoining the Eighth Corps pickets. So heavy was the fog that I re-

mained there until 8 o'clock the next morn-

ing before I knew that any portion of the

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ton, N. Y. Nothing could be more gener-

one dollar size.

army had retreated. "Why is nothing said of Opequan, Winchester, and Fisher's Hill? I think there were lively times at each of these places. The Sixth Corps was a splendid organization, but I consider the Eighth fully as good. As I write I can again see the gallant men of the Eighth turning and doubling Early's flank upon its center at Fisher's Hill, and again Gen. George Crook leading his command along the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains."

That Rebel Battery at Jonesboro. W. J. Boon, Co. K, 125th Ill., Grape Creek, Ill., writes: "I have taken much interest in the different accounts of the battle of Jonesboro. My command was a part of the Third with Govan's Brigade. It was the 2d Ark. battery. We guarded them on the march to Atlanta next day, which goes to show we had a prominent part in the captured. Col. Langley, who commanded my regiment, now lives in Washington State. I received wounds in this action for which I am now

Charge at Vicksburg. Z. M. Partridge, Co. H, 4th W. Va., New Richmond, Minn., writes: "I have read the Vicksburg. The 4th W. Va. is supposed to have charged as soon as any of the brigade. of my regiment. The regiment went as far as any other, and lost its Major, who was killed and 10 wounded, including its Captain. It is my opinion that the 30th Ohio, 47th Ohio and 4th W. Va. charged at the same time, while the 37th Ohio remained in the

A. McKininan, Alamosa, Colo., says he has the discharge of Joseph Porter, Co. F. 1st Conn. Cav.

W. A. Wintermute, Co. A. 76th Ohio, Mt. Liberty, O., would like some comrade settle a controversy as to whether the 76th Ohio came through Petersburg, Va., on its way from Raleigh, N. C., to Washington, D. C.

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25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. A Watch for the Schoolma'am. No school-teacher need be without that very necessary item in her equipment in future. It is an American movement brought at last within reach of all. It is a stem-winder and stem-setter, and is given

subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. There, Now!

[Standard Union.] A man who drew a pension from the Government on account of disability incurred in the army has just died in Brooklyn at the age of 29 years. "Fraud, of course! That's the sort of thing that swells the pension list so horribly, and makes the people bear the burden! That's "-Oh, but wait. It was for service on the plains, and he was Flesh and blood could not stand up and live. in the Regular Army-didn't claim to be a

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe, Effectual Cure

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs,

inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate muceus surfaces of the stomach.

To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared. According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a

These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspensia Tablets, and, not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion

will follow their regular use after meals. Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discatarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of the stomach without cure, but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling.

"I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use." Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals. Lewis Hart, Sergeant, Co. A, 14th Pa. Cav., | Send for little book, mailed free, on

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